



CASH for HERDERS in Mongolia

2002-2006

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Content

I. 'CASH for HERDERS' in Brief

II. Implementation Scheme

III. Monitoring Results

IV. Advantages of Cash Transfers

V. Conclusions



I. ‚CASH for HERDERS‘ in Brief - I



I. ‚CASH for HERDERS‘ in Brief - II

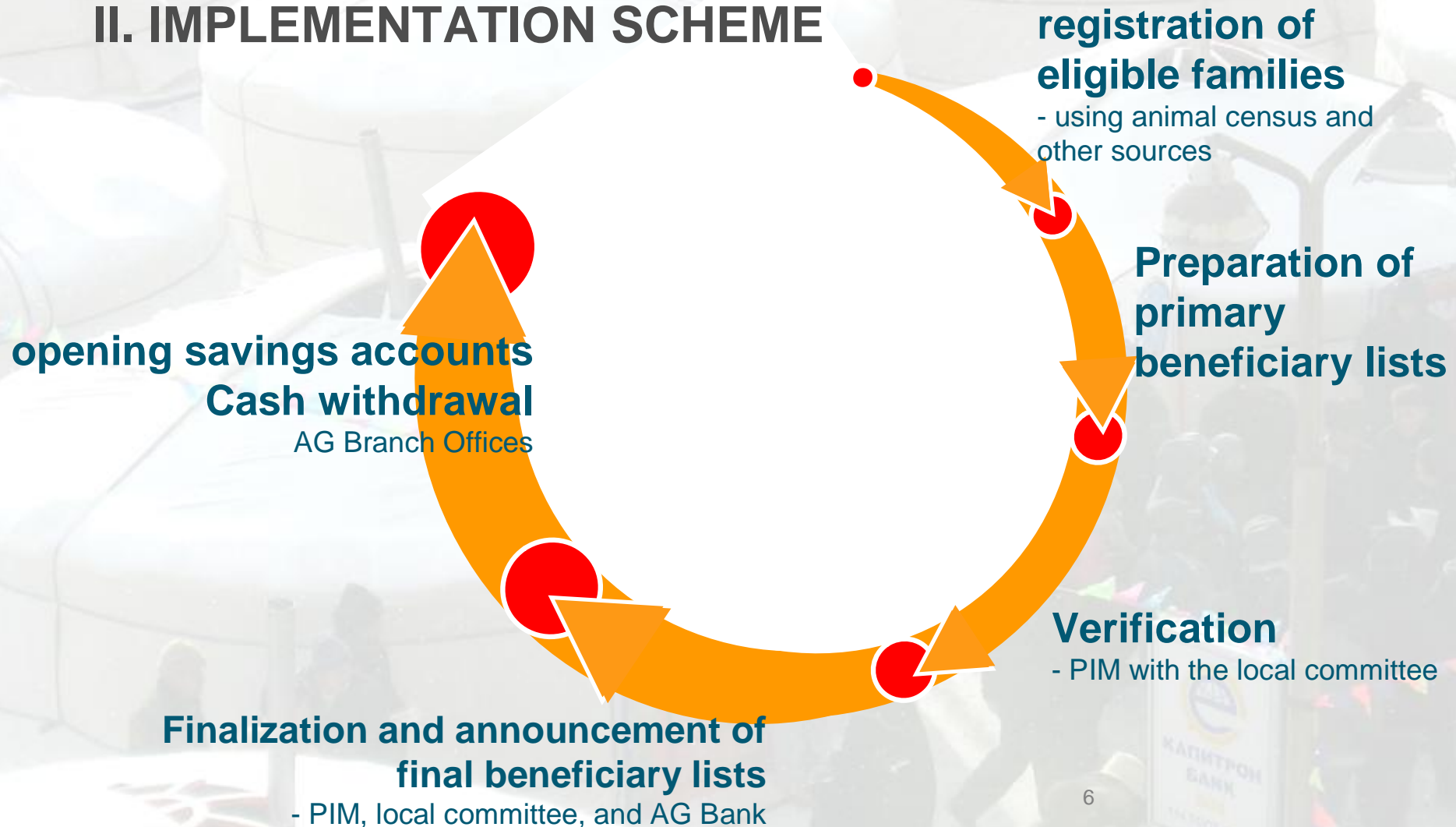
Cash for Herders 1	Cash for Herders II	Cash for Herders III	Cash for Herders IV
2002	2003	2004 - 2005	2005 – 2006
Goal of the project:			
To contribute to overcoming of the winter	To combat impoverishment in the long-term dzud-affected region	To prevent vulnerable herders from falling deeper into poverty	to prevent vulnerable herders and poor households falling deeper into poverty
Budget:			
CHF 750,000	CHF 800,000	CHF 250,000	CHF 395,000
Beneficiary contributions:			
59%	75%	95%	91.7 %

I. ‚CASH for HERDERS‘ in Brief

Cash for Herders I	Cash for Herders II	Cash for Herders III	Cash for Herders IV
Beneficiaries:			
1067 herder families with less than 50 animals and 155 poor families	2400 herder families	1195 vulnerable herder families and 257 ex-herders, poor families	1386 “extremely poor” families
Partners:			
National Emergency Management Agency Aimag Government Mongolian Red Cross Agricultural Bank of Mongolia			



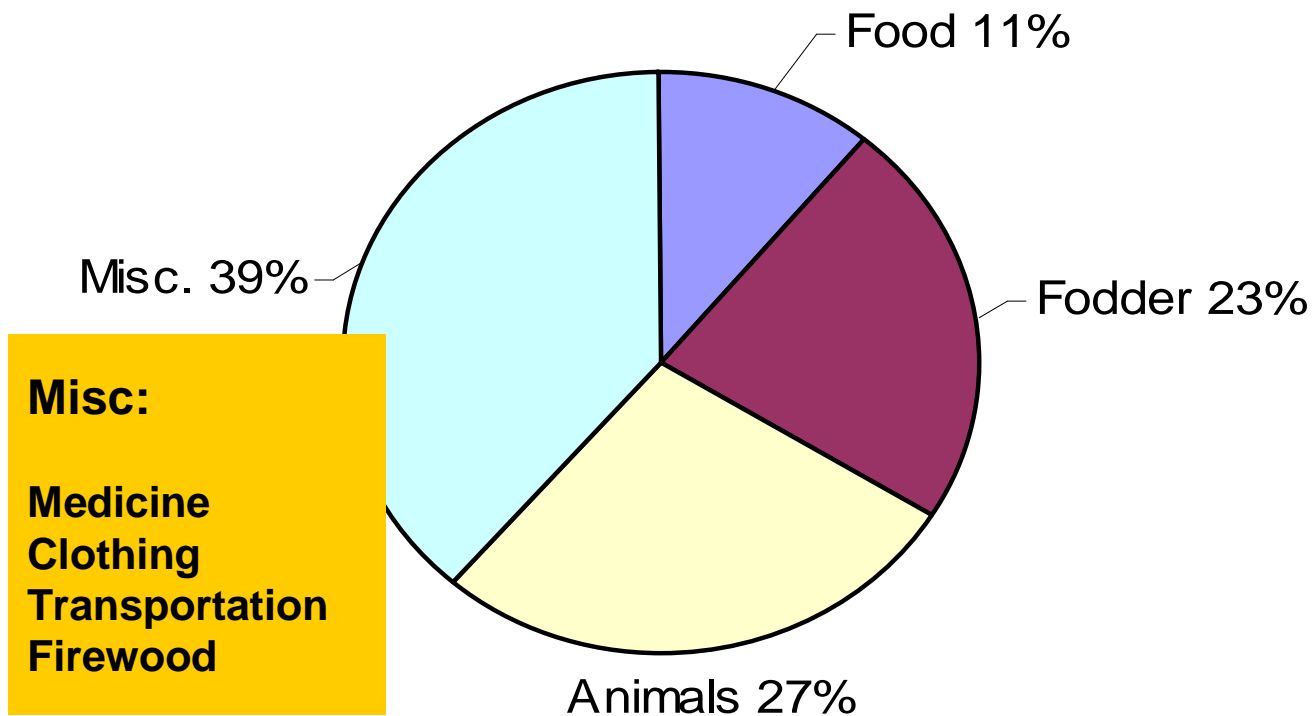
II. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEME





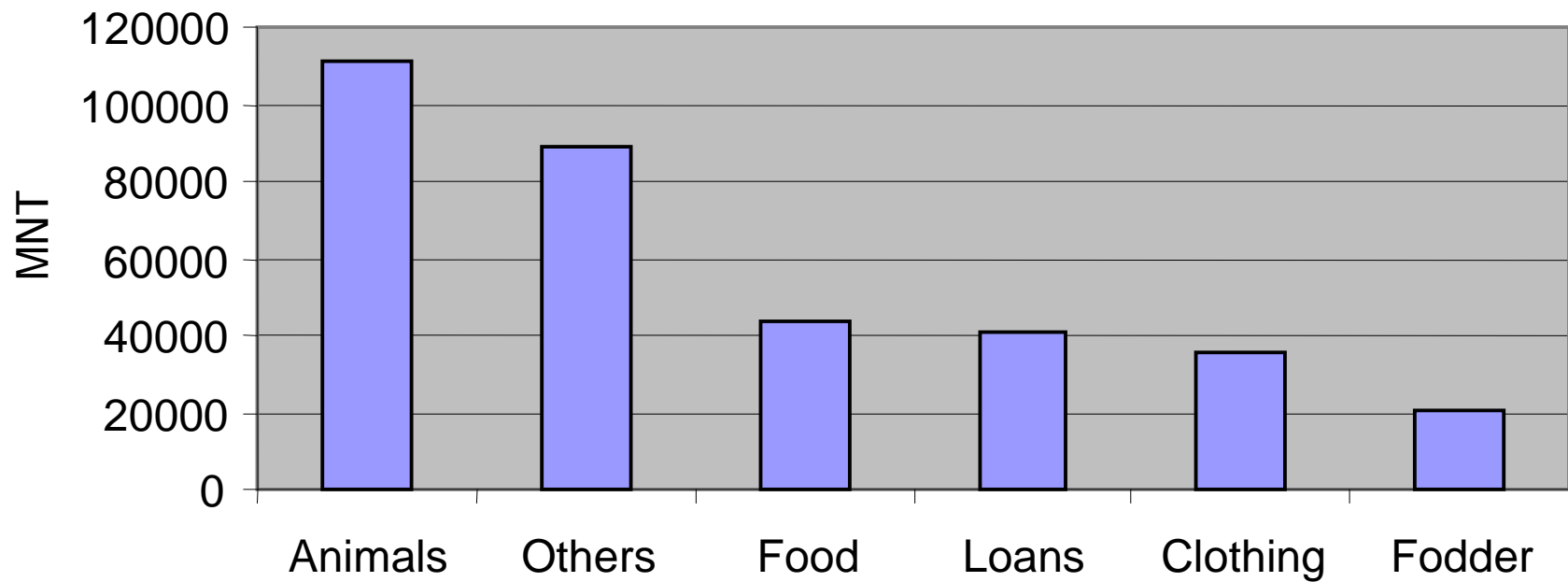
III. MONITORING RESULTS - Dundgobi

Cash Expenditure by percentage, by households

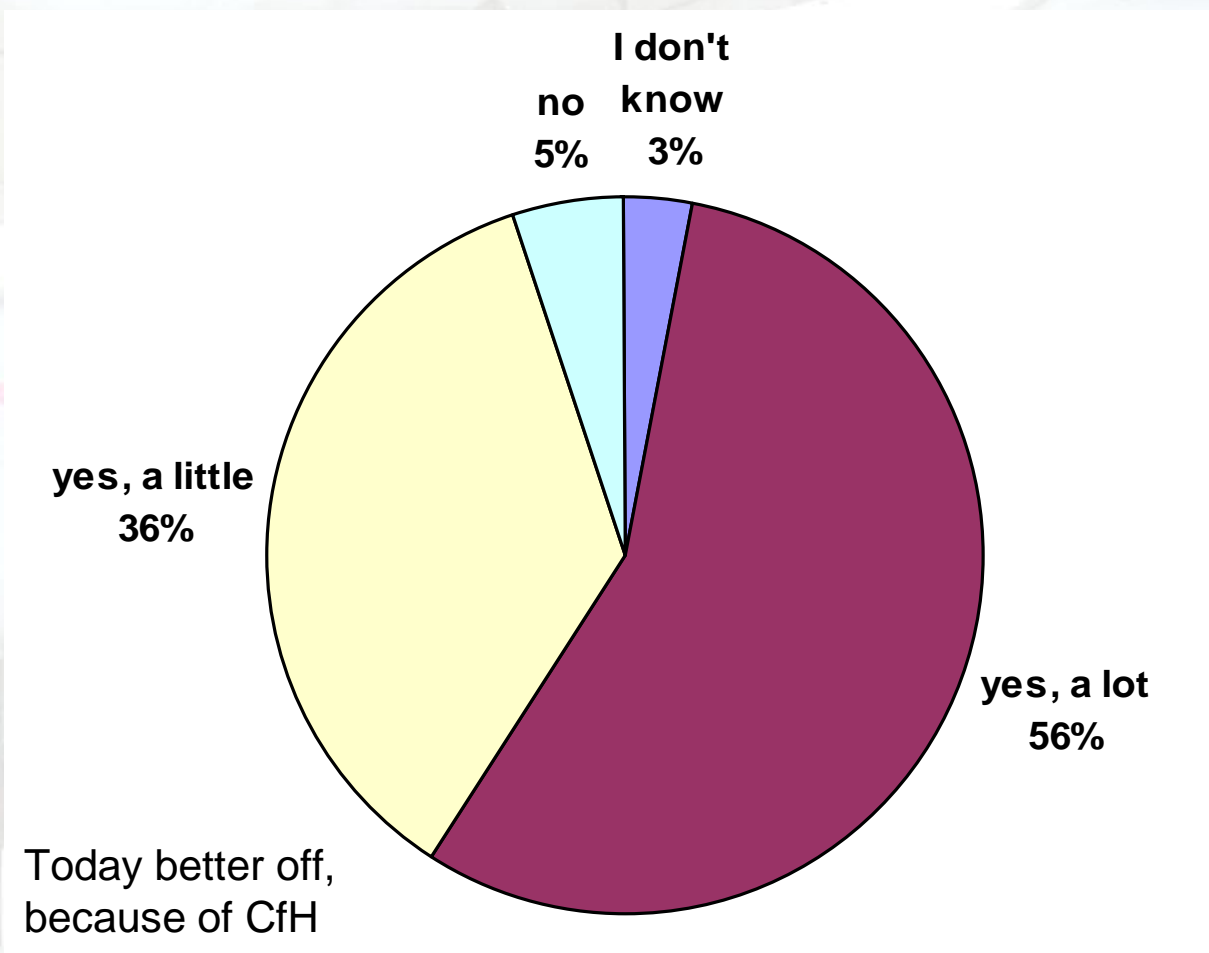




III. MONITORING RESULTS – Zavkhan (2004)



III. MONITORING RESULTS – Gobi-Altai (2006)





III. MONITORING RESULTS – Gobi-Altai (2006)

- n Most beneficiary families
 - § are better off than after the dzud in 2002
 - § managed to increase the livestock number as well as to diversify their income sources
- n the CfH à the base for a very positive development of the beneficiary's living standard in a long run.

IV. ADVANTAGES of CASH TRANSFERS - I

- n Beneficiaries know best what their needs are – **EMPOWERED**
- n Beneficiaries are left with the choice to buy what they really need – **FREEDOM TO CHOSE**
- n Beneficiaries can decide on the use of the money within their family – **PARTICIPATION**
- n Beneficiaries can spend their money when they want – **TIMING**



IV. ADVANTAGES of CASH TRANSFERS - II

- n Beneficiaries spend their money locally
– **BOOST FOR LOCAL ECONOMY**
- n Beneficiary money also benefits people in the area who are better off (e.g. by selling animals, fodder, seed) – **NOT JUST THE POOR**
- n Beneficiaries feel responsible for the best use of the money received – **IT IS A CHANCE TO PROVE THEMSELVES WORTHY OF THE TRUST GIVEN**

IV. ADVANTAGES of CASH TRANSFERS – III

- n Implementation is fast and cost-efficient
– **THE PROJECT RESOURCES GO TO THOSE THAT ARE THE INTENDED BENEFICIARIES**
- n Implementation is safe – **BANK TRANSFERS**
- n Implementation is resilient against corruption and misuse – **NO DISAPPEARANCE ON THE WAY**
- n Cash Programs have an immediate impact
- **VISIBLE IMPACT**

V. CONCLUSIONS

- n An innovative response to the dzud disasters to reduce herder vulnerability and increase disaster preparedness
- n Uncomplicated und non-bureaucratic approach to directly reach the beneficiaries
- n Providing unconditional Cash Transfers to herders, who lost the animals, did not appreciate the good herd management of herders.
- n Cash Transfers can also encourage the aid-dependent mentality.



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Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Humanitarian Aid Department

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Many thanks to everyone who
contributed to the successful
implementation of the project.